

Red & White Staff



Revue Script From left to right, Bev. Bartman, Liane Marshall, Carole Darabaner, Joyce Taranofsky, examining a Red and White Script. See page 3 for Revue story.

United Nations Club Presents Third Annual Model Security Council

The McGill United Nations Club, recognized as the most active U.N. group in Canada, will present its third annual Model Security Council on Thursday, Jan. 31st and Friday, February 1st. The proceedings, which begin at 8 p.m. both nights, will be broadcast nationally on the CBC network and televised locally on CBMT-TV.

Viewpoints

Mr. Rene Pouliot, of the International Civil Aviation Organization, will act as president of the Council, while prominent intercollegiate debaters will present the official views of the member nations. David Franklin, founder of the club and Canadian student representative to the United Nations

for 1956, will call the Council into session.

Purpose of Council

The purpose of the Model Council, according to Mr. Franklin, is to "foster an awareness of the monumental problems which dominate our international community today. We believe, also, "he said in a Daily interview, "that such an understanding can lead only to a greater appreciation of the United Nations and the principles for which it stands."

Proposals

Heading this sessions agenda will be an American proposal to dis-

COEDS Draw For Free Tickets

The Women's Union is offering again free theatre tickets to McGill coeds for the various theatrical shows about town. Everyone is eligible by simply signing their name to the Theatre Ticket notices that are posted in the Arts Common Room, and the R.V.C. Common room. After a draw has been made the winners from the city will be notified and asked to join the R.V.C. winners for a free

certify the credentials of the Hungarian Representative and a Soviet-sponsored resolution calling for the withdrawal of U.N. forces from Egypt.

Dr. James Report More Teachers, Funds Required

McGill University is in urgent need of more teachers and the money to pay them.

The mounting troubles of the University in this direction were outlined by Principal F. Cyril James in McGill's annual report to the Right Hon. Vincent Massey, Governor-General of Canada and "Visitor" of McGill.

The Shortage of teachers, Dr. James declared, must be met, "if we seriously want to raise the level of higher education in Canada, to prevent the wastage of able minds and to meet the steadily growing need for highly trained university graduates".

FINANCIAL REPORT

Universities spent \$10,955,777 during the fiscal year ending May 31 in the education of 6,918 day and 6,514 evening students. The deficit on the year's operations amounted to \$192,840.

The reports of the year's activity covers nearly 200 pages. It records gifts from benefactors during the year exclusive of the McGill Campaign totalling \$7,460,446. Some of the gifts were for endowment and some for buildings. There were contributions to establish and maintain scholarships and to finance research.

University expansion, has been provided for through the McGill Fund Appeal, 1956, which substantially topped its objective of \$6,000,000.

SHORTAGE OF TEACHERS

Regarding the shortage of teachers, Dr. James declared that the

supper at R.V.C. and then on to the theatre.

In the first term, free tickets were obtained for the Canadian National Ballet. The Philharmonic, and other events at Her Majesty's. A draw is currently being held for "Fannie" coming next week. All of these free tickets are offered by the Women's Union to promote interest and unity among the women students at McGill.

classes were unduly large, and were becoming still bigger, for effective instruction. "McGill will need to recruit additional teachers if we are to reduce the size of classes, in addition provide advisors with adequate leisure to help the students assigned to them. The shortage of teachers is due to a shortage of money, to inadequate operating revenues."

"Some Canadian Universities aided by generous government grants have been able to institute higher salary scales than those in effect at McGill."

The problem of university teaching has been further complicated, Dr. James stated by the fact that students, despite the shortage of teachers, require more coaching.

STUDENTS UNPREPARED

"Entering students, Dr. James declared, "are less well prepared than they were a half a century ago. They are less well drilled in the basic disciplines of English and Mathematics: they are less habituated to the individual responsibilities of independent study. Very few secondary schools in Canada are adequately equipped - in terms of staffs or buildings to prepare the best of their pupils for entrance to the university and at the same time to carry out the wider curriculum, for the remainder of the group.

Dr. James said he did not favour "a heartless policy leaving the freshman to sink or swim by his own efforts," but rather a policy which involves giving him the best teachers. Great teachers are scarce but we must do our best to find one for each elementary class."

As to the suggestion that both buildings and teachers could be utilized the year round as well as day and night, Dr. James pointed to the large evening classes now in attendance at the University, the number of Summer Schools, and the amount of research being carried out during the summer months.

Students, he said could not go to class the year round. "Education is a process of growth, not of

UNION AND CAMPUS CLUBS WILL FEATURE OPEN HOUSE

The McGill Union in conjunction with many of the Campus Clubs has opened its doors for an Open House this Saturday Night. Beginning at 8 o'clock it will run until midnight with dancing, entertainment, and an exhibition.

The dance will be the feature of the evening and will go on all evening. The music will be pro-

vided by a band who will be playing for the first time at McGill, but he is well known around the Montreal night club circuit, having played at such places as the El Morocco.

Host club at the dance is the French Club, whose members will give the ballroom a Parisian flavour in decor.

Use will be made of the several band breaks to present entertain-

are participating in the Open House.

Best known is the Choral Society, who will present a short but melodious program of familiar songs. From the Spanish Club the dancers and musicians who captured the audiences of the Flying Carpet. Folk dancers and part of the lounge exhibition is offered by the Arab Club. Also represented

doll display for those of a more sentimental or younger generation and the Israeli Club will also provide an exhibit.

The New Union Committee has loaned their model of the ideal campus which will be on display in the lounge.

Variety and enjoyment are offered and you are invited by the

Editorial

It Will Take Courage

One of the most interesting of all the publications that we receive during any year is the Annual Report of this University. This year has proven to be no exception.

As usual, one of the most notable of the reports submitted in the publication is the Principal's. Following the line of his brief to the NCCU Conference last term, Dr. James has outlined some of the really basic problems confronting Canadian Education in general and University training in particular. Among the remarks, we noticed that some telling points were made — points that to the man-on-the-street may appear to verge on the heretical insofar as democratic notions (however mistaken) about education are concerned.

The problem in university education today rests primarily upon the selection of good students at the time of admission to university and the exclusion of incompetents. And yet statistics (based on a recent report by Professor D.O. Hebb) have shown that the dilemma cannot properly be solved by merely raising the admission requirements since "... the correlation between college performance and high school leaving average is very low." The conclusion is reached that other criteria, such as interviews, confidential letters etc., must be used in conjunction with the matriculation marks.

Despite the fact that we are in complete agreement with the assertion that the final stage of selection must ultimately be after admission to college, the solution, basically, does not lie with the universities. Rather, the general public must realize that the present system extant in the Canadian High Schools must be revamped if we are ever to come close to meeting the needs and requirements of a real education.

It is here that Dr. James makes some pertinent comments pointing out that "... half a century ago, schools operated on the assumption that most of the youngsters who finished high school wanted to go on to university — an assumption that was warranted in a large number of cases ... with the exception of a few private schools, this is no longer the case. Many high-school students have no desire to enter university: others are not qualified to do so. The high-school curriculum is increasingly visualized as an end in itself, a preparation for life. The tough, dry disciplines of grammar and mathematics — the ancient 'three R's' — nowadays receive less emphasis, while students spend more time on broad introductions to such fields as health hygiene, civics and North American Literature."

The remedy set out by the Principal suggests a system whereby provision may be made for the unusually bright children (have we not provided for our mentally retarded? Surely the intelligent are worthy of equal opportunity!) to be lifted out of "the slow moving stream" of the average class at the age of 11, 12, 13, and transferred to another school or class in which they might face the competition of minds as brilliant as their own and receive a training that is both deeper and more rigorous.

Here is something for the educators of this country to ponder. The time has come to make the Canadian High School system meet the requirements of the modern day. We must break the straitjacket on education imposed by the American version of democratic equality — certainly any attempt to place all young Canadians into an educational Procrustean bed is merely the result of allowing the ignorant and misinformed to hold the reins of the vehicle of Canada's future.

And yet an overwhelming sense of foreboding overcomes us when we consider the hue and cry that will result when the public gets wind of this scheme. The notions of democracy which once formed the very vitality of our society are now being used to enslave it. However, if this is the end to which Democracy will be put, then it is obvious that our philosophies are not compatible with the conditions of the modern day. An honest re-assessment is required. It will take courage.

Government Interference

Letter From South Africa

The South African Government have announced their intention of introducing apartheid (segregation) in the open Universities in South Africa, so as to prevent white and black students from studying together. Mr. J. H. Viljoen, Minister of Education, told the Nationalist Party Congress, meeting in September 1956 at Pretoria, that legislation to enforce apartheid would possibly be introduced in the next session of the South African Parliament which opens in January 1957.

There are nine universities in South Africa. Four of these do not admit non-white students at all. Rhodes University does not normally admit non-whites, while its associate college, Fort Hare, does not except in rare cases, admit whites. Natal University is segregated into sections for whites and non-whites.

At the two remaining universities, the University of the Witwatersrand and the University of Cape Town, there is no segregation in regard to the admission of students, except that at Cape Town Africans (Negroes) are not admitted to the Medical Faculty because of a long-standing agreement with the University of Witwatersrand, and at the University of Witwatersrand only a fixed number of non-whites are admitted each year to the Medical faculty.

Four Types

As Dr. Ellen Hellman, former president of the South African Institute of Race Relations wrote recently in the journal "Africa South", "there are four different types of universities in this country, enough to accommodate every kind of personal bias."

Excluding the University of South Africa, which gives tuition by correspondence, there are approximately 20,000 full-time students in South Africa, of whom about 1,000 are non-white. About 200 non-whites study at each of the open universities (i.e. about 5% of the student body). For a white population of approximately 2 1/4 million, there are about 19,000 students, and for a non-white population of nearly 10 1/4 million, there are about 1,000 students.

Autonomous

The universities are autonomous bodies controlling their own affairs, although, as is the case throughout the world, they are heavily subsidized by the government.

The non-segregation policy of the University of the Witwatersrand has been in existence ever since the university was founded in 1909, and at the University of Cape Town, at least since the early years of this century (no figures on the ethnic composition of this university were kept before 1947.) No objection was raised to the policy of academic non-segregation before the election of the present South African Nationalist Government in 1948. The two universities became, in the course of time, with the

gest in the country. Staff, students and parents and others connected with the system have repeatedly declared themselves in favour of non-segregation. Nevertheless, when the present government came into power they announced their intention of ending the "temporary" and "intolerable" situation at these universities. The then Prime Minister, Dr. D. F. Malan, made the first authoritative statement to this effect in August 1948 in Parliament. An attempt was made to represent the policy of the open universities as being in conflict with the whole basis of education in South Africa and as causing intolerable racial friction.

Refuted

These assertions were vigorously and consistently refuted by the staff and students of the universities concerned. At all the other English-medium universities in the country, a fair number of staff and the vast majority of the students expressed their concern at the fallacies in the government's policy and the assumption it embodied of a right to interfere in the internal affairs of the universities. All 17 candidates elected to the University of Cape Town Students' Representative Council in August 1956 declared their support for the non-segregation policy of the university, while at the SRC elections at the University of the Witwatersrand 20 out of 22 candidates elected supported non-segregation. This strong university opposition evoked support from educational and cultural bodies, leaders of public opinion and the press in South Africa and overseas.

Restrict

Between 1948 and 1950 the government took a number of administrative measures calculated to restrict the handful of non-whites at the open universities; entry permits necessary for South African Indians to enter the Transvaal to study at Witwatersrand were refused, the entry of non-white students from other African territories was prohibited, and the government cancelled the bursaries given to Africans to study medicine at the University of the Witwatersrand. This last step resulted in the students launching the African Medical Scholarships Trust Fund, whereby money is raised in South Africa and throughout the world to enable African students to continue their medical studies at this university.

In December 1953 the government announced the appointment of the Holloway Commission "to investigate and report on the practicability and financial implications of providing separate training facilities for non-Europeans at universities." The Commission were not directed to canvass the merits of apartheid in the universities, but only the practicability of its enforcement. The Commission heard evidence from universities and students all over the

ry 1955. The report made it quite clear that apartheid at the South African Universities was financially and practically unfeasible and emphasized the objections in educational theory which had been raised by some of the evidence presented.

It was soon apparent that the government were not prepared to accept the findings of their Commission, and in November 1955 the Minister of Education announced the appointment of an Interdepartmental Committee of Inquiry, consisting of four civil servants, to re-examine the matter. The actual proposal which the committee is to consider is one for the establishing of segregated tribal colleges for non-white groups — Coloured (people of mixed race), Indians and two tribal groups of Africans. This proposal had been put forward by the Department of Native Affairs to the Hooloway Commission and had been rejected by the educationists who formed this Commission, on the grounds that it would constitute a "material retrogression in regard to the university training of non-Europeans."

In February 1956 in the Senate, the Minister of Education announced that the government would introduce legislation "soon" to effect apartheid at the open universities. This same Minister had stated at Pretoria on 18th September 1951 that "the government agreed that it was desirable that the principle of apartheid should be observed could not be agreed to introduce in the Union's universities, but legislation to enforce it. Such legislation would be a violation of the traditional independence of South African universities."

Legislation

The report of the government's Interdepartmental Committee is being printed at the moment, but has not as yet been made available to the public. It seems clear, however, that the universities must face legislation early next year (1957) because Dr. Verwoerd, the Minister of Native Affairs, stated in September 1956 that "where there is no segregation, as is the position at certain universities, it must be established or enforced." This same Minister stated in July 1956, that apartheid would be established at the universities "regardless of cost."

In reply to a repeated request from NUSAS and the open universities to the Minister of Education to receive a deputation to discuss university apartheid, he replied that "the provision of separate facilities is the declared policy of the Government" and that therefore he was not prepared to receive a deputation to discuss the question. This refusal seems to indicate that the government are not prepared to take into consideration the opinion of the universities concerned.

Ever since the government started threatening to interfere in the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand, students

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Member British United Press — United Press
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Here's Arnold... our campus Pogo



McGill Students Invited To Laval

McGill students are invited to Quebec as guests of Laval students on Jan. 7-10. The University is returning the visit which Laval paid us this past weekend.

This visit coincides with the gi-

ON CAMPUS DEBATE

Brahm Campbell, David Freedman, Ralph Ordower, and Stuart Smith will debate in the first of the McGill Debating Union's new 'On Campus Series. This new series has been formed to offer McGill's Senior Debaters a special chance to demonstrate their abilities, and tear each other apart.

This first 'On Campus' debate will be held today, at 1 p.m. in the Walter Stewart Room of the Union. It will be open to all interested students.

These four debaters will soon be sent to represent McGill in the I.U.D.L. trans-Canada debating tournament. (The I.U.D.L. is the Inter-University Debating League). The winners of the I.U.D.L. tournament will represent Canada in a European tour, that will include debating at some of the best European universities.

The topic of today's debate is that of the preliminary I.U.D.L. debate — "Resolved: that this house approves of the introduction of a national health scheme in Canada." Smith and Campbell will uphold the affirmative. The Chairman of this 'On Campus' debate will be Wilson Southam, president of the McGill Debating Union. A 'house-vote' will decide the winner.

Nancy Adams is the permanent chairman of this new 'On Campus' series.

TRI-SERVICE BALL FEB 1

The Seventh Annual Tri-Service Ball will be held in the Sir Arthur Currie Gym on February 1.

Air Vice-Marshal L.E. Wray, O.B.E., A.F.C., C.D., will be the senior guest, since the ball is under the auspices of the Reserve University Squadron (Air Force).

Eddie Alexander and The Training Command Band will provide continuous music. The Ball is formal: no corsages required. A light supper at Midnight, as well as a Vampire Jet will be a feature of the dance.

ant Winter Carnival that is held in Quebec each year. The tentative program includes participation in the carnival, masquerade, bobsledding, debates, forums, attending lectures and learning of folk songs and folk dances. Numerous parties are also included to live up the program. Nundi Gewurz, Chairman of the Weekend exchange Committee said that Laval is trying their utmost to help McGillians enjoy the weekend at Laval as much as they

enjoyed their tremendous weekend here.

Other Quebecers who will be entertaining the Redmen are the City of Quebec and the Union Nationale Party.

This exchange program is open to the campus at large. Those interested must fill out forms which can be obtained from George at the Tuckshop and these must be returned before Monday. A spe-

cial SEC committee will chose the final participants.

The students will leave from Windsor Station on Feb. 7, at 6:50 p.m. and return on Sunday night, Feb. 10. All participants must pay a registration fee of \$5.00 and the return train fare which is \$10.00. All students will be put up at private homes. Those wishing to stay at hotels must pay this extra expense. Otherwise the above costs include everything.

SEC Approves Society Constitution

On January 17th the SEC approved the constitution of the McGill Canadian-European Society, the most recent addition to campus activity groups.

The Society was formed as an answer to the request of many students who felt the need for a club dedicated exclusively to the discussion and analysis of political, cultural, social and economic problems of Europe and their relationship to Canada. The new Society hopes to achieve its object by means of regular informed discussions between the members, many of whom have a

first-hand knowledge of the problems, as well as by means of public meetings and debates to which noted authorities will be invited as guest speakers.

It should be particularly noted that this is not a national club; Canadians as well as students of all other nationalities are invited to become members. The Society will not duplicate the aims and

activities of the UN club; members of the latter will, no doubt, find interest in the activities of the Canadian-European Society.

In view of the wide-spread interest in the recent upheavals in Hungary, the CES plans to present to the student body a first-hand account of the revolt by a leading freedom fighter. The event will take place at the end of this month.

Definition Of Council Debated

The first Inter-Fraternity Debate was held last night between the Sigma Alpha Mu's and the Sigma Chi's. The topic debated was "Resolved: that the I.F.C. should be independent of control by the university." Morty Perel and Mike Novac of the S.A.M.'s upheld the resolution by claiming that Arthur Godfrey should be made honorary president of the "Interstate Free-loaders Council" as they defined I.F.C. Thus Godfrey would have to be appointed to the Board of Governors at McGill if the I.F.C. depended on the university. On this basis they won the debate.

Stan Fisher and Jim Ashfield of the S.C.'s held the negative position and claimed that the I.F.C. in its bad condition today would be impaired if under the jurisdiction of the university.

Revuer Becomes Possessor Of Sacred Parka

by Stan Fisher

Trying to find something to keep the old flesh from freezing these cold, cold days? Alex Schaeffer, a dancer in this year's Red and White Revue may have the answer to your problems. Alex brought down to the Revue office an authentic Eskimo chieftains parka, which he obtained this summer while working up north on the Dew Line Project. The blue, fur-lined parka trimmed in red and white would have been the obvious answer to last week's weather, but the story behind the parka is even more interesting than the parka itself.

Alex obtained the parka from a

tribe of wandering Eskimos searching for the track of the Northern caribou. No caribou had been reported in this area since the late spring of '08.

His first attempts to trade were limited in success due to the great language barrier. For three dollars and ten cents he became the legal owner of six pin-ups from "Esquire" and a receipt for a ten dollar donation to the Eskimo Retirement Plan League. Adjusting his hand-signals, he managed to make his intentions toward the parka known. At first the chief was violent in his fury, but later calmed down enough to explain his outbreak. The chief's dignity had been obviously and seriously injured because the jacket was considered sacred to the tribe. He who wore the jacket ruled the tribe and the chief (Ekaf by name) considered Alex's offer a threat of usurpation. He ranted for an hour before numerous apologies and four cabinet cigars had smoothed his wrinkled pride.

Enthralled by the importance of the parka Alex' desire for it doubled. Having calmed Mr. Ekaf down and convinced him of his respect for the most sacred Parka he managed to weaken him to part with the parka. The chief is now wearing a McGill Sports T-shirt and a

dark blue suit, which is rapidly obtaining the former dignity of the parka. Satisfied at the financial developments of the day the Eskimos moved off once more on the chase and Alex returned triumphant to Montreal.

The parka is of double interest to the Red and White executive because of the tie-in with this year's Revue theme. The production this year is entitled "My Fur Lady" and has more than its share of Eskimos and Parkas.

Anyone drastically interested in seeing the Parka should turn up at the first performance of "My Fur Lady" on Feb. 7.

Tie Restricted To Eng. 2 and Up

The red and black McGill Engineer's tie will be on sale today at the University Book Store. Only students of second year or over, including graduate engineers of McGill, will be allowed to buy the tie. This restriction has been made by the E.U.S. mainly because of the high fatality rate in first year.

In order to purchase the tie which costs \$1.75, it will be necessary for the engineer to produce his identification card or iron ring.

COMING EVENTS

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23

CAMERA CLUB: A General Electric movie and lecture by Mr. Rose Millet will be given in the Saloon of the Union at 7:30 p.m.

CANTERBURY CLUB: Haydn's "Massa Solemnis in B flat" will be played from 1:2 at 3479 University. All welcome. Bring your lunch.

HILLEL: "Jewish Life and Thought" series. Speaker: Rabbi Morris Halpern, Rabbi, St. Laurent Jewish Congregation. Topic: Jewish Suburbia. 1 p.m. at Hillel House.

LUTHERAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION: Pastor Nolting will address the meeting at 5 p.m. in the S.C.M. House, 3625 Oxenden Ave. All students welcome. Refreshments will be served.

MINING & METALLURGICAL SOCIETY: Movies: The Story of Chile Copper, and Sleep Rock, will be shown at 1 p.m. in the P.S.C., Room 106.

PREMEDICAL SOCIETY: A meeting will be held at 1 p.m. in room 250 of the Biology Bldg. Films will be shown about "Anaesthesiology" and plans for the hospital tours and first aid course will be discussed.

RED WING SOCIETY: There will be a meeting at 1:15 p.m. in the Women's Union.

DUPLICATE BRIDGE CLUB: Tournament, Grillroom at 7:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24

CANTERBURY CLUB: Chess group meets at 1 p.m. at 3479 University St. Lessons for beginners. All welcome. Bring your lunch.

G.I.C. Two movies will be shown in Room 250 Biology Bldg. 1) The World Around Us. 2) Carbon Electrodes in an Argon Atmosphere. All Welcome.

DEBATING UNION: The West Indian Club and the Chinese Club will debate the topic, "Resolved that a universal language is essential for world unity." Debate will be held at 1 p.m. in the Union Ballroom.

GERMAN CLUB: Prof. John Bland, Director of the School of Architecture will talk on "The Bauhaus and its influences" at 8 p.m. at 3484 University St. Everybody is welcome.

UKRAINIAN CLUB: General Meeting at 1 p.m. in the Union Boardroom. Beginning a series of talks on Ukrainian Student Organizations in Montreal.

TODAY AT THE UNION

WEST INDIAN SOCIETY: Rehearsal in Altic Workshop at 7:30.

SYMPHONIC BAND: Rehearsal in Ballroom at 5 p.m.

M.O.C.: Square Dance in Ballroom at 8:30.

U.N. CLUB: Meeting of Security Council delegates in Ballroom at 1:00.

SOCIALIST SOCIETY: Meeting in clubroom at 1:00.

CHESS CLUB: Meeting in clubroom at 7:30.

UNION BULLETIN: Meeting in Boardroom at 6:00.

RED AND WHITE REVUE: Rehearsal in Walter M. Stewart Room at 7:00.

SCIENCE FICTION: Library meeting in Workshop at 1:00.

Operation Daydream—Our Military Apathy

by NICHOLAS GWYN

"Sound, sensible and successful," were the words used by the Hon. Ralph Campney in a recent speech. He spoke of Canadian defence policy and he ought to know. As Minister of National Defence Ralph Campney should also know that Russia maintains an army of nearly 200 divisions, a navy of at least 400 submarines besides assorted cruisers and destroyers, and long range bombers. It is also safe to assume that Mr. Campney is aware that Canada is the only nation in NATO, having armed forces, which has no conscription.

Not Enough Soldiers

Instead we have what is called "Volunteer Enlistment," a system whereby the least possible pressure is put on Canadians to induce us to serve our country in the armed forces. So lukewarm is the call to the colours, that recruiting costs of the armed services have recently been cut. As a result of this far-sighted, safe, peace-time policy, Canada's forces amount to 117,000 men. They are fine soldiers, in good spirit and reasonably well equipped. But they are not enough.

How does Canada's "effort" compare with that of other NATO countries? Canada expends roughly 10% of her gross national product of defence. We rank fourth in this respect in NATO.

For a country of Canada's wealth and prosperity this is not impressive. We get astonishingly few men for the price. Greece, a relatively poor country, with a population half our own, spends proportionally as much on her armed forces and yet has 189,000 men under arms. Canada contributes 1/3 of a division to NATO, so does Luxembourg.

Mr. Campney has said that "our opponents (he meant the Russians) have a very keen understanding and appreciation of the importance of strength." He's quite right and most certainly the Russians must indeed be worried by Canada's contribution to Western defence.

Besides this regular force of

ment in question had no tanks whatsoever.

117,000 men, Canada has reserve forces officially numbering 55,000. In actual fact the effective strength of the reserve forces is about 25,000, possibly less. Only this small number serve with the reserve. All regiments, naval divisions and air squadrons of the reserve are far below strength. According to Mr. Campney the reserve forces should be capable of making "their contribution felt within a few hours or days should war break out." Surely Mr. Campney is unduly optimistic. Indicative of their high state of readiness is the fact that one armoured regiment in Montreal has one tank. Is this what the Minister of Defence meant when he said on June 20, 1956, that "reserve regiments now have Sherman tanks". On that date the regiments in question had no tanks whatsoever.

Neither rapid nor Efficient
Nor is our small regular force

able to perform its functions rapidly and efficiently. Field Marshal Montgomery has said that "we must oppose aggression instantly." An example of the speed with which Canada reacts to an emergency was provided within the past two months. From Nov. 7 when it was decided to offer an infantry battalion to serve with the U.N. emergency force in Egypt, it took 10 days before the 1st battalion Queen's Own Rifles arrived only so far as Halifax. In that time a nuclear war might well have been won or lost. The fact that this battalion was below strength and required 240 men from the 2nd battalion to make up its establishment of 942 officers and men, to say the least significant. Yet the Queen's Own Rifles is supposed to be part of our "mobile striking force."

No time For Organization

This is the measure of the state of preparedness of our up-to-date, nuclear-age armed forces.

They are better suited to Boer War days. In future conflicts there will be no time for organization and training such as was possible in World War I and II. The armed forces must be prepared and able to strike quickly and effectively if they are to be of any value. The length of warning we will receive in case of atomic attack is conservatively estimated at from two to six hours. Clearly the "hours and days" of Mr. Campney are out of the question.

This is our problem: small immobile regular forces maintained at high cost, and neglected ill-equipped reserves which are more useful as social clubs than fighting units. This situation cannot be allowed to continue. The duplication of effort within the services and the wasteful expenditure on such projects as the "Velvet Glove Guided Missile" which was eventually scrapped after millions of dol-

lars had been spent, are typical instances of our national defence thinking.

Is there a way out of this maze? Who is to blame? We are all at fault. We have been lulled into a false sense of security by government but are we really willing to face the facts? Should we not frankly be told that we are not ready to oppose attack, that our forces are disorganized and that our reserves are untrained and without equipment? Only then can we begin a complete readjustment of our defence policy. Unfortunately we have been only too ready to accept the Minister's words as factual.

Interference

The chief critics of Canada's policy have been her generals, now retired. Generals Simonds and Macklin both men of great ability understand better than any of us the deficiency and weakness of our present defence measures. Yet their assessments and recommendations have been termed "interference".

The time has arrived for us to choose between the 19th century state of mind and atomic age forces. If we spent less money on projects of our own and used the savings in equipping and providing complete air transport for our regular forces we would then be employing to better advantage the 1,775,000,000. dollars, we spend annually on defence.

In addition it will probably be necessary to introduce some form of compulsory military service. We Canadians are almost entirely lacking in knowledge of military affairs. War, which can come at any moment requires a disciplined, informed population, otherwise utter chaos will result. There are obvious advantages to conscription in Canada. Suffice it to say that we must be ready. In 1939 we were safe, protected by thousands of miles of ocean. Now we are in the front line — a few hours away and the most obvious target for Russians' bombs and guided rockets. If we do not wake up now perhaps we never will.



The "Rommel-like" individual, above right, is actually a student of McGill, commanding a Sherman and crew during tactical exercises at the Armoured Corps School during a COTC Summer course.

The unsuccessful Audio Show at the Windsor Hotel last week did point up several glaring omissions on the part of those who take it upon themselves to inform the general public about this thing called High-Fidelity. The first of these is the fault of the record manufacturers themselves.

When shellac discs were abandoned along with the 78 r.p.m. speed several years ago in order to achieve quieter surfaces and longer-playing records, the bugaboo of record wear raised its ugly head. The new plastic records, though quiet, were much softer than the old discs and as a result were more subject to damage by careless handling and, more important, needles.

This has meant that most record collectors have been carefully chewing their records to bits with each successive replay — probably aggravating the situation with badly worn needles that literally shred the grooves.

Hi-Fi and Records

For those who can afford to change their records, or discard them, after ten or twelve plays this of course is unimportant. It also is of no significance to those who buy records that they are interested in playing only a dozen times or so and are then prepared to discard them in favor of newer issues.

For the unfortunate majority of record collectors who cannot afford to replace their records every few weeks, or for those who care to keep their records in playable condition over a period of years, this is a serious problem.

Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, the only saving is through the acquisition of the very best equipment. A good turn-table, a well designed arm, and a high-quality pick-up cartridge are absolutely essential.

Record Changers

No matter what the manufacturers of record changers tell you, even the best on the market will not treat your records with the consideration they deserve. None of the arms on these devices really track record grooves properly, nor are they adjustable to the proper needle pressure with any degree of accuracy, nor can they be fitted with highly compliant cartridges, for these refuse to trip the changer mechanism.

There are any number of good turntables on the market. Those made by the Canadian McCurdy Industries or the American Presto or Rek-o-Kut companies will provide trouble-free operation. There are an even greater number of carefully designed pick-up arms that will treat your records with

proper respect. There are also a number of Japanese imitations of American arms that incorporate improvements the American prototypes failed to consider.

And finally there are a very few really fine all diamond tipped cartridges on the market that follow the grooves on the records without destroying them, and permit good listening even after repeated playings. All of these things, as has been said above, are expensive, but they repay the initial investment in increased record life and in improved listening.

There are a number of adequate, inexpensive, amplifiers on the market. Many of these actually approach the performances claimed for them in the extravagant brochures prepared for the public by the manufacturers. Any of these from the least expensive to the

\$500 models will do adequately for the normal living room.

Speakers and Mates

On the matter of loud-speakers the problem is more complicated. Physicists and psychologists have shown inalterably that no two people hear the same thing, nor do they expect to hear the same thing. The choice of a loud-speaker is as personal and individual as the choice of one's mate.

The problem of fidelity, or its illusion, is extremely complex. When you hear a live performance of music, whether it is a jazz combo, a vocalist or a symphonic ensemble, the sound usually comes at you from a large stage. When it is reproduced for you by your record player it is usually squirted at you from a ten or twelve inch hole in one corner of your room.

Human ears which have a highly developed capacity for determining direction, especially for noises of small intensity, can only report

(Continued on page 5)

The U.N.-Potential Tragedy

by ZAFAR KHAN

The United Nations is dying. It is high time we faced up to that fact and tried to prevent this incalculable tragedy for the nations of the world.

As usual the Russians are blamed for this. But the truth is that the United Nations' demise is being brought on by the leaders of the free world. They are steadily sapping its strength by passing it, stealing its political prestige and deliberately failing to tap its mine of potential power.

What we fail to comprehend is that the Reds consider the UN very vital for exhibiting their good deeds and intentions for peaceful co-existence before the nations of Africa and Asia.

France walks out when the General Assembly takes up its disputes with the North African Nationalists in Algeria and Morocco; Israel and its Arab neighbours pay no attention to UN resolutions; India wrangles with Pakistan over conditions for a UN decreed plebiscite in Kash-

mir; colonial powers are extremely reluctant in readying dependent areas for independence. In short, the great members of the United Nations are taking more and more political issues outside the organisation rendering the United Nations little more than a debating Society.

There are a great many reasons for keeping up the United Nations' strength. It is the last organisation where the two sides in the world maintain daily diplomatic and political contact, which is itself is a force for peace. It provides a last chance to keep the transition from colonialism to self-rule, peaceful and sane instead of bloody. Destroy the UN and you blow up a dam that has already prevented four local wars from spreading—Korea, Indonesia, Kashmir and Palestine. Thus, it is evident that the UN has been so weakened by neglect and defiance of its resolutions that an immediate effort on the part of the leading powers is essential to revive it.

Peace Observation Commission

In the fall of 1950 the Western Nations undertook the task of revamping UN machinery so that it could deal more effectively with future Korea. A Peace Observation Commission was created as a watchdog agency to rush to trouble spots. The Security Council had been able to commit the United Nations to the defence of South Korea only because the Russians made the strategic error of abstaining themselves from the meeting. So the United Nations proposed that if a veto ever blocked majority action to meet future aggression, the veto-free General Assembly could meet within 24 hours to take action.

Another provision was designed to ensure a mobilised force for future emergencies by asking the United Nations' then 60 members to tag and train special units of their armed forces for UN service.

What has become of this ambitious program? The Peace Observation Commission has

never sent any observers anywhere. The idea of having special units for UN use is virtually dead because few nations are willing to make such a commitment. Only Canada and the Philippines have marked special units for a permanent UN police force.

In the vast areas of the world plagued by hunger and misery, the United Nations is an agency that promises the under-privileged millions a better future. It provides help in obtaining more food; in wiping out epidemics; in digging a well or a dam. But there is disturbing evidence that this vital UN program is also failing. If the people in the under-developed areas are continually disillusioned with the United Nations, millions will turn to communism for bread.

What To Do

These are gloomy facts. But there is a solution. The power of the United Nations must be strengthened to halt aggression. It is about time the members followed the 1950 recommendation by having special units ready for duty with the UN. Thus a potential aggressor would know that he had to cope with a strong UN force. The establishment of strong UN units would make it less likely that one country would have to carry almost the entire burden of halting aggression, as the United States did in Korea.

The political prestige of the United Nations must be built up. To do this, the Western powers must adopt a policy of steering political problems through the United Nations, instead of acting independently. So appropriately quoted by Churchill, "This is not the first time we have acted independently for the common good." It is exceedingly strange that a great leader who played such an important part in creating the UN should advocate such action outside the UN. In this field the United States must take the lead. It must not ally itself with the colonial powers who cry "interference in domestic affairs" every time the issue of nationalism arises in one of their territories.

In the economic level, the United Nations program of technical assistance is limited in its scope since both the US and Russia chose to grant such assistance outside the framework taking political advantage of the under-developed areas. All such assistance should be granted through the UN, which would make it more effective and well-received, without any infringement on the sovereignty of these states.

All these reforms, if applied scientifically and sincerely would help to revive the old vitality and the political prestige of the UN. The truth is, the United Nations has not failed; it hasn't been given a chance.

Lone Star Statement

by TIM PORTEOUS

This is the first of two articles by Tim Porteous who was a McGill delegate at a recent Student Affairs Conference in Texas.

"What does Canada think about Texas?" we were asked, in perfect seriousness, by two university students who were driving us from the Student Conference on National Affairs at Texas A & M College to our plane in Houston. It did not occur to them that their state might not be a normal unit of thought for us, as it was for them. The variety of Texans we met during our stay at the conference shared this premise: that the way of life and the people in Texas were to be considered in some sense as a unit apart from and above the rest of the country. The corollary to this attitude was that the other parts of the country, particularly Washington, were attempting to deprive Texas of its rights — and in some sense this was associated with Socialism, with all its unpleasant overtones which that word arouses south of the border. The four foreign students at the conference, two McGill delegates, an Indian and a French girl, had to make a continuous effort to get the discussion away from this dominant theme of state's rights to the plethora of foreign problems on the agenda.

SCONA, as the conference is called, was modeled on the highly successful foreign policy conference which West Point holds every year to acquaint its senior cadets with the views of their civilian contemporaries on global problems. At West Point the students are put through a gruelling week during which they make a fairly detailed exami-

nation of some special topic such as America's relations with India, and draft a report which includes specific recommendations for action. In Texas the delegates are not expected to be well enough informed to reach any precise conclusions and so the discussion ranges over the whole field of US foreign relations. At the end of two and a half hours, the twenty Texas students will normally have exhausted their collective ideas on the Middle East. I was asked by my neighbour, "Is Argentina still Communist (sic)" and "What are we going to do about Belgium's neutrality?"

The student in Texas has much less opportunity to learn about the complexities of the world situation than his counterpart in the East. Foreign students and speakers are a rarity. The best newspapers have an exhaustive coverage of sports, but a foreign news content which compares unfavourably with the *Daily*. Such analyses as those by Lippman and the Alsops are unavailable and it was considered as an exceptional preparation for the Conference to have read three weeks of the *New York Times* weekly review. Most of the students have never met a Zionist or an Arab (or a domestic atheist). Surrounded on all sides by a uniform civilization they had no experience of deep seated national animosity. This made it difficult to hold a realistic discussion of an area such as the Middle East or to explain the reasonableness of India's attitude towards the US free enterprise system.

We were struck by the difference in the quality of religious feeling which seemed to prevail among the students. The grace

said before the final banquet was a direct and individual conversation with God, rather than a ritual relying on familiarity. A rule that no alcohol is allowed anywhere near the campus seemed to be generally observed and approved of. In fact, a high percentage of the students were teetotalers.

There was a tendency to assume that a common belief in a God was a factor to be considered in international relations that Muslims should be more friendly to the Christian U.S. than to atheist Russia. On several occasions we heard a somewhat incoherent version of the naive Billy Graham panacea of a world-wide Christian fellowship which would magically dissolve the world's problems.

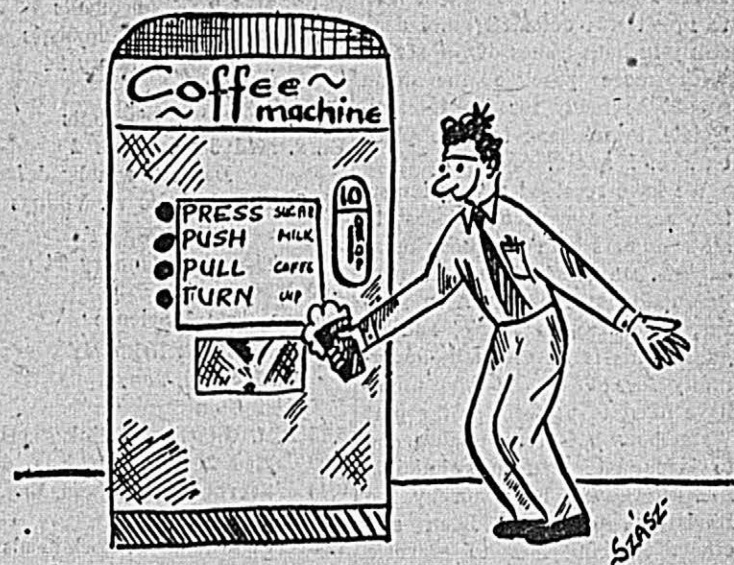
Besides the limitations of this outlook should be set the extraordinary quality of hospitality and willingness to listen to a different point of view which immediately impressed us. The students at Texas A & M are required by university regulation to say "Howdy" to anyone they meet including total strangers or the President of the U.S. We were told of the fate of a graduate who had tried this technique on a crusty old classics professor at Princeton. The Texans were very scornful of the stuck-up, unfriendly East.

(to be continued)

"Men fear thought
more than
They fear death."

Bertrand Russell

I hit the jackpot — ITS BEER !!



Quebec Paintings

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Wednesday, January 23
10 AM - 5 PM

Saturday, January 26
10 AM - 5 PM

Sunday, January 27
2 PM - 5 PM

January 24, 25, 28, 31,

February 1 - 7:30 PM - 9:30 PM

Other times — 25 cents

Hi-Fi and Records

(From page 4)

this paradox to higher centers which must make the necessary adjustment. Most people make this adjustment easily, convincing themselves that they really hear what they expect, or want to hear.

But loud noises do not have this same property of being easily located. And this is the 'why' most high-fidelity enthusiasts play their records at ear-splitting volumes — they are able to create the illusion of a large sound source in this way and can convince themselves that they are listening to the real thing.

There are other solutions to this problem of course, but all are extremely expensive.

THE COED CORNER

by LORRAINE BRENDER

All good things must come to an end and with that we welcome you back from the Christmas and New Year's flings to a quiet, studious (?) campus life. Extra — curricular events, those activities that add spice to the student's life, are in full swing, in particular one can be seen watching the volleyball scoring, ice pucks 'zooming' (boys' teams, take note), basketballs, swishing through baskets, arrows and bullets flying, badminton and squash racquets slamming and graceful aquamaids

At the MWS an amusing spectacle is often provided by the girls' intramural hockey games. Last Friday, The Phys. Ed team won their match from Science by default, but a practice scrimmage followed. The girls are fortunate to have as their coach McGill's star hockey player, Leo 'the Cannon' Konyk. A practice session will be held today at one p.m., for those girls who wish to play against Mac on Friday.

Back to the gym, an Intramural Squash Tournament will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 30. Those interested are urged to attend tonight's practice. The intercollegiate team will be selected from the top players in the intramural competition. Will your faculty be represented in this tournament?

The Archery Range is buzzing with activity at these new practice hours, Monday 2-5, and Fri. at 3 p.m. Beginners are welcome and will receive instruction. Spring tournaments will be held in this activity.

At the last Athletics night, the potential intercollegiate volleyball team played an exhibition match against Queen's. The Red and White squad was defeated quite decisively in both games of the series. With more practice the team should be ready for the intercollegiate tournament to take place on Feb. 1 and 2.

We have received a very important announcement of interest to all swimmers both beginners or as experts. On every Tues. at 8 p.m. instruction will be given in strokes, swimming to music, and figures. This is an excellent opportunity for those girls who would have liked to perform in the past Watershow but were unable due to inadequate skill in swimming. Instruction will be given by the Lindsay twins, Miss Bean and others teaching how to organize routines for watershows. The incentive for the more advanced swimmers is the coveted membership in the Marlinettes, McGill's Synchronized swimming club. To be eligible excellence in specified figures and strokes is required.

Braves Play Mac At MWS Tonight

Johnny Meagher's Intermediate Braves will try to bring a five game losing streak to an end tonight at the MWS when they play host to the Macdonald College Aggies.

The Braves took their opening game and tied their second fixture, but since then the road has been downward and the Red and White have failed to come out on the long end of the count since November. Game time is slated for 7:30 with no admission.



Ross Hughes



Keith Lawes

Ross Hughes (A on sweater) and Keith Lawes are two of the forwards on this year's edition of the McGill Redmen who have been doing yeoman work for Rocky Robillard's puckchasers. Hughes is in his second season with the team while Lawes is a newcomer to the ranks of the Redmen.

Intramural Sports

VOLLEYBALL

Wednesday, January 23rd
1.00 P.M. —

- Ct. 1. Logs vs. Med 1
- Ct. 2. Med 2 vs. Argonauts
- Ct. 3. Phys. Ed. vs. Plumbers

Thursday, January 24
1.00 P.M. —

- Ct. 1. Arch. vs. Discounts
- Ct. 2. Med 3 vs. Dents 2
- Dents 2 win by default
- Ct. 3. Thunderbolts vs. Vikings

ICE HOCKEY

Thursday, January 24

- 1.00 P.M. —
- Law vs. Arts & Science

FLOOR HOCKEY

Wednesday, January 23rd
East Gym

- 5.15 P.M. G.C.G.'s vs. Pink Pearls
- 6.00 Med 2 vs. Chem. Eng. 4
- 6.45 Saurheads vs. Chem. Eng. 5
- West Gym
- 7.30 Cube roots vs. Rock heads
- 8.15 Med 3 vs. Turtles
- 9.00 Arch. vs. Westies. (Post'd)

SQUASH

The finals of the Squash Tournament between Fung & Carpenter must be completed by Friday, January 25th.

Women's Sports

SKATING TROPHY

This year for the first time there will be a competition for a McGill Skating Trophy. All students, both men and women, are eligible to compete. Each participant will be asked to perform a skating solo to music. The competition will take place on Saturday, February 9, at 10:30 in the McGill Winter Stadium.

CARNIVAL SKATING TRYOUTS

Attention all women students. If you can skate and would like to have an important part at Forum Night in this year's Carnival, come to the stadium this Saturday, January 26, from 10-12 for tryouts. No previous experience is necessary.

ARCHERY

Starting next Monday the Archery Club will meet on Mondays from 3:00-5:30 p.m. These practices will be in preparation for the spring tournaments. All beginners are welcome.

INTERCOLLEGIATE VOLLEYBALL

There will be an Intercollegiate Volleyball Team practice today Wednesday, January 23, at 7:45 p.m.

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Konyk, Baltzan Among Top Scorers

Latest Intercollegiate scoring statistics as released by the MDHWA show that McGill's Leo 'the Cannon' Konyk and Laval's Michel Lagace are tied for first spot in the individual scoring race. Both have eight points.

Konyk is the leading playmaker with half a dozen assists while Lagace leads in goals with a like number.

McGill's Dickie Baltzan, Laval's Pierre Raymond and Toronto's Clare Fisher are tied for second with seven points. Baltzan has three goals and four assists while the other two have a pair of markers and five assists.

The U of M's Gaby Alain is league bad man with 25 minutes in the sin bin.

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McGill's Great Need: Money For Teachers

Reading the McGill Principal's inadequate operating revenues." At report for 1955-1956 will make first glance this will astonish anyone who reads elsewhere in the university can go on competing for brains with Canadian industries. The brains are needed but it is an unequal competition. In one department after another, as Principal James says, there is a shortage of teachers. The reason for it is simple: McGill just can't pay enough to attract and keep as many teachers as it needs.

SHORTAGE

Dr. James puts it this way: "The shortage of men and women is due to a shortage of money, to

LOWER THAN NEEDS

The reason is not far to seek. Despite this accumulation of ca-

pital, the university's operating revenues are lower than its needs. Last year it received \$7,460,440

Help Wanted

The SEC working on the principal that this campus is filled with able executives have instituted a student application programme. This means that if you apply and in the opinion of the SEC are capable, you may become the Chairman of the Awards Banquet or Chairman of Convocation Committee. On paper the idea of opening up student executive positions seems to be a good one but, to date it simply hasn't worked. There has been exactly one application, the deadline for entries has been extended one week.

The idea is a good one but it really doesn't attack the fundamental problem of student activities at McGill. A problem known to everyone who has ever held a major campus post: "Why do most students spend most of their time at extra-curricular activities outside the framework of the Students Society.

Letter From...

(From page 2)

and staff concerned have used two arguments in reply—firstly, any enforcement of apartheid contrary to the wishes of the universities would be a clear violation of the independence of these universities; secondly, all the evidence from responsible persons intimately connected with the system of non-segregation in the universities proves that non-segregation not only is a workable policy, but appears to be the best educational policy for South African universities.

Long-Honoured

The independence of the university is a long-honoured tradition in the Western world. It has through long experience been found essential for the proper functioning of a university as a community of staff and students who seek the truth, to ensure that there is no outside interference in the internal affairs of the university. It is accepted throughout the Western world that a university has four essential freedoms—whom to teach, how to teach, what to teach and who shall teach. Any dictation to the universities in regard to any one of these freedoms must be seen as a possible fore-runner of indoctrinated teaching. This is especially true in South Africa, where the government are committed to a policy of separate and different education for Africans in the schools, as was conclusively proved by the Eiselen Commission report and the Bantu Education Act, designed to provide Africans with education, "as an independent

"to meet the demands which the economic life of South Africa will impose upon him" (Dr. Verwoerd).

The late Dr. T. B. Davie, Principal of the University of Cape Town, stated in his Horne Memorial Lecture in 1955: "There can be little doubt that it is the intention of the framers of the Act that the education of the African child shall be different from that of the European and further, that this difference shall establish and perpetuate an inferior status in the African in relation to the European." Those opposed to university apartheid fear that this inferior education may be the lot of non-white students at any segregated colleges.

Most important of all, however, of the arguments which can be advanced for the open universities, is the success of the policy of academic non-segregation as practised at the Universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand for the past 50 years. Segregated universities in South Africa, both white and black, are often noted for their suspicion of people of the other race and for their extreme nationalism. The open universities, on the other hand, have made a notable contribution to better race relations in South Africa. Anyone conversant with South African problems will realize that what is most conspicuously lacking in the Union today is an opportunity for educated persons of different races to meet in a friendly manner and to discuss their problems objectively. The open universities offer the only regular opportunity in the whole of South Africa for such con-

The following is a reprint of yesterday's STAR Editorial. The McGill Daily has been pushing this point for so long that we felt it was useful to run something of this sort from a City Paper if only to point up even with more emphasis the plight that is McGill's.

from various contributors, but that amount was not available for use as operating revenue. It was in the form of endowments for buildings and other purposes, contributions to maintain scholarships, grants to finance research. Dr. James does not say that any of it was intended for the improvement of teachers' salaries.

FALLING BEHIND

No one need think that McGill is in any danger of falling behind the parade of Canadian education, but the report, with its emphasis on growing school populations alongside a shortage of teachers is hardly heartening for the future. Unless of course, something radical is done to bring teaching salaries to levels that will encourage a larger number of men and women to seek out this profession above all others. As Dr. James puts it:

"Some Canadian universities, aided by generous government grants, have been able to institute salary scales higher than those now in effect at McGill, but a recent study... indicates clearly that 'the average salary for Canadian university staff is considerably be-

low that for Canadian industrial engineers and scientists, and the difference becomes greater with years of experience... University teachers in Canada are paid very much less than their classmates who entered government service' and when we turn to international comparisons it is obvious that 'in none of the countries studied is the



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average salary advancement as low as the average salary advancement for Canadian university staffs."

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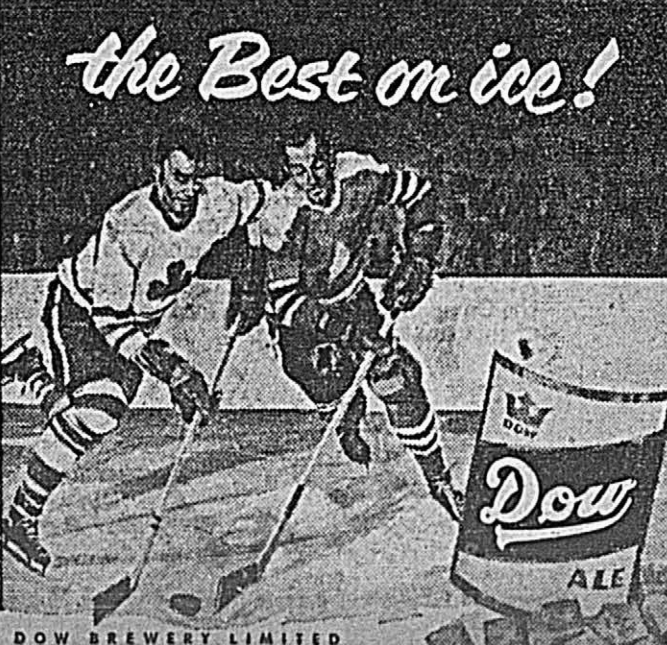
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N. RUBIN,
President,

Students' Representative Council
University of Cape Town

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To-day we have the largest and strongest Canadian force of design engineers in our field. Much of their work is of a pioneering nature, and they are constantly being called upon to solve problems connected with large projects in virtually every type of industry. There is a never-ending challenge. This "Unique Bridge Raising Project" is only one fascinating chapter in their story.

Pictured above during a C.B.C. radio interview on site are two Engineers vitally concerned with this project:

Dr. P. L. Pratley, (Centre), well known Consulting Engineer, designed the original structure as well as the raising operation. He spent fourteen years with Dominion Bridge gaining experience before going into private practice in 1920.

Ross Chamberlain, (Left), Project Engineer with Dominion Bridge started with the Company on Summer jobs, where he had experience in the shops, office and on erection work, while studying for his B.Eng. degree at McGill University. He later did post graduate work at the University of Birmingham, (England) and has been with the Company since his return in 1953.

At 27 years old, Ross, working with Senior Officials of the Company, is responsible for the engineering aspects of this great undertaking.

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